

The Propulsion System Is The Key to Airline-Like Operation of ETO Vehicles

Charles J. O'Brien
GenCorp Aerojet Propulsion Division
Sacramento, California

Operational Efficiency Panel
NASA Space Transportation Propulsion
Systems Technology Symposium
Penn State University - June 25-29, 1990

Agenda

Efficient Engine Operations

- **Steps for improved operability (ALS)**
- **LCC/lb payload is figure of merit**
- **Current practice is major cost driver**
- **Single stage to orbit approach**
- **Propulsion & vehicle technologies have emerged to allow SSTD operation**
- **Conclusions for improved operability**

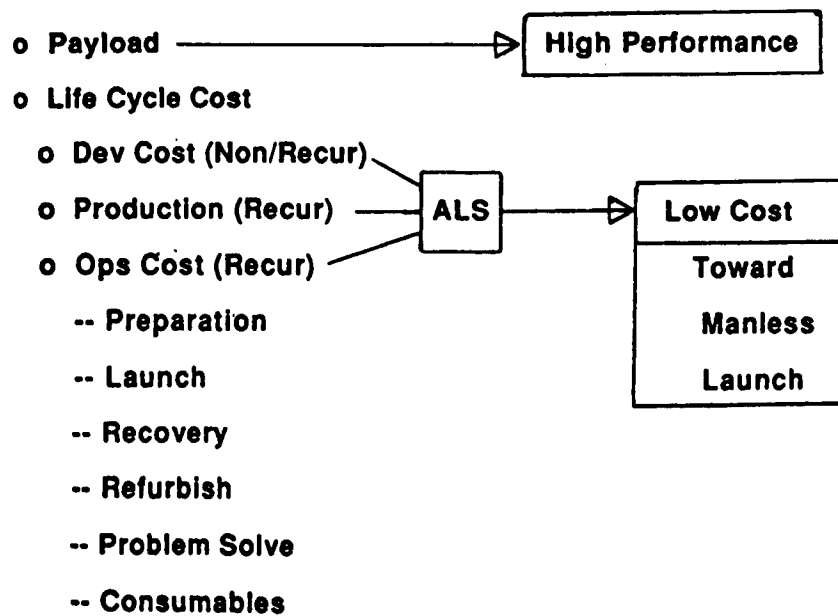
ALS STME Improved Operability

<h2>OEPSS Concern</h2>	<h2>Aerojet ALS Approach</h2>
------------------------	-------------------------------

•Hydraulic & pneumatic actuation	Electrical actuation for valves & TVC
•Accessibility	Modularity access
•Lack hardware integ. & commonality	Commonality of lines, valves, bellows, seals
•Gimbal system	Gimbal system
•High maintenance TPA	Robust, low temp. turb., hydrostatic bearings
•Pressurization systems	Autogenous GOX & GH2 HEX
•Helium gas purge	Purge - He spin start & GOX inj. conditioning
•Preconditioning system	No chilldown
•Contamination	Filters & quality control

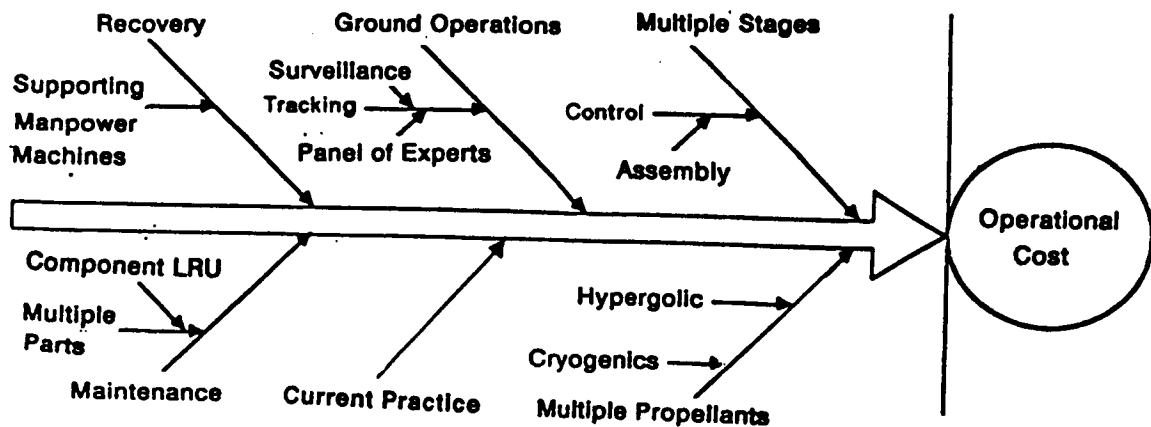
Operationally Efficient Propulsion System Steps In Progress

Figure of Merit Is LCC/LB Payload



ALS Trades Performance For Low Cost

Current Operational Cost Is Labor-Intensive



Innovate Utilizing Space Shuttle Experience

Current Practice Is Major Cost Driver

Propulsion Systems & Shuttle Vehicle

- o 1970 technology and operations
- o Schedule & cost inhibit change

ALS - One Approach To Reduce Cost

- o Trades performance for low cost
- o Applies operations advances to current practice

Multiple Stages Is Major Cost Driver

- o Cost of developing, servicing, maintaining, launching, tracking and recovery of numerous stages is high.**
- o Single stage (SSTO) vehicle has highest potential for low LCC/lb payload for reusable systems.**
- o For purpose of stimulating panel discussion let's examine SSTO vehicle operation goals.**
 - o Examine engine requirements to identify technologies & operation goals**

Goal Is Fully Automated Operations

Approach for Development

Dedicated X-Vehicle - Alt./Parallel Approach

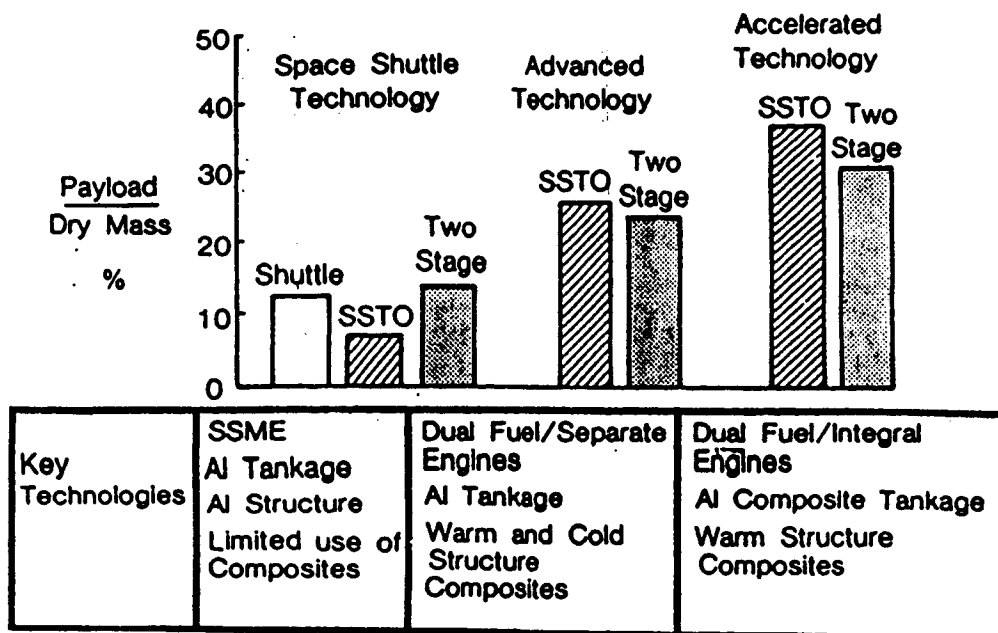
- o No payload or schedule commitment**
- o Used as test bed to improve operations**
 - o Propulsion & vehicle systems**
 - o Incremental improvements allowed**

Single Stage Vehicle Offers Airline Type Operation

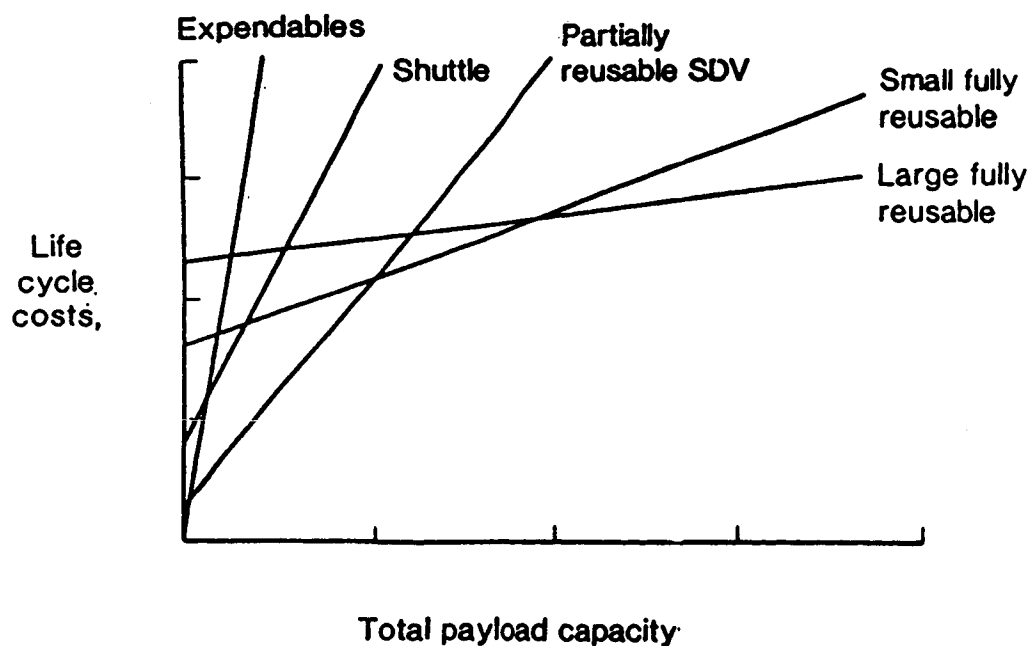
- o Condition monitored**
- o Idle mode checkout**
- o Pilot/computer-aided control**

TECHNOLOGY IMPACTS ON VEHICLE DRY MASS EFFICIENCY

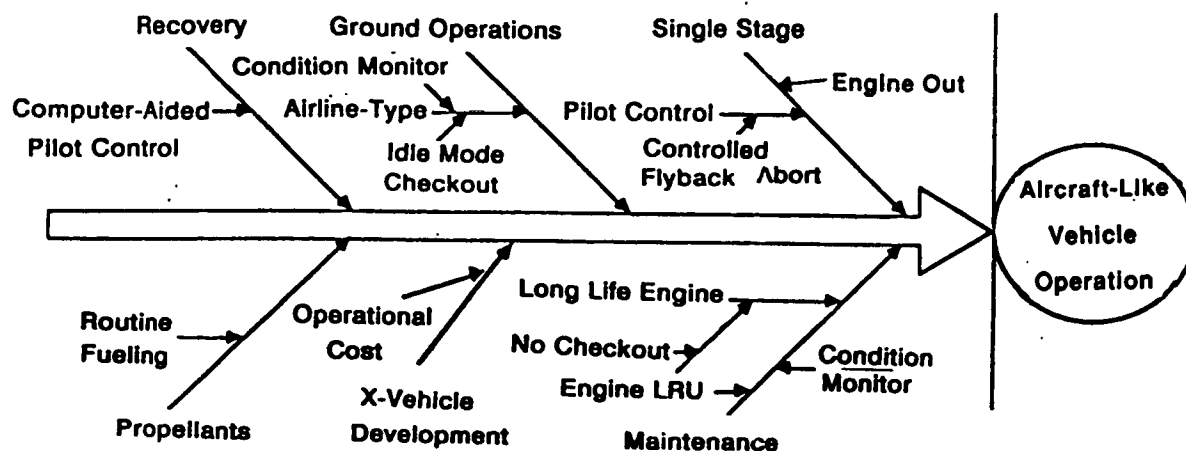
Payload 30 Tons



LIFE CYCLE COST COMPARISONS



Single Stage to Orbit Approach



SSTO Approaches Aircraft - Like Operation

How Do We Make An SSTO Propulsion System Operationally Efficient?

- o Utilize STGG to increase turbine life
- o Utilize hydrostatic bearings to increase pump life
- o Optimize engine cycle to reduce turbine temperature
- o Utilize SDI thrust chamber technology
- o Use all welded joints (no leakage)
 - o self diagnostic automated condition monitor
 - o no observation points or LRU
- o No gimbal - thrust modulate engines for TVC

Technologies Have Emerged To Allow SSTO Operation

Efficient Propulsion System Operations

Conclusions

- **Major advances are being made with ALS engine cost.**
- **Existing artificial interfaces do not permit improving ALS propulsion system operability.**
- **Must have dedicated X-ALS to continue improving operations.**
- **Minimum LCC/lb payload will eventually be achieved with SSTO operation.**
- **Must have dedicated X-SSTO to perfect engine, vehicle, and operations.**

The Challenge is Here and We Must Meet It.